

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY El Salvador

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE DISTR. 27 OCT 50

SUBJECT Salvadoran Labor and Political Activities

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. The energies of the Comité de Reorganización Obrera (CRO) leaders have been devoted mainly to the establishment of a program of penetration of the forthcoming labor congress sponsored by the Confederada de Obreros de El Salvador. The congress is scheduled to be held in November and is being given official government sanction and close support by President Oscar Osorio's political party the Partido Revolucionario Unificación Democrática (PRUD). As a means of preparing members for the task confronting them, small discussion groups are meeting at CRO headquarters where syndicate organization and Marxist theory is explained by two long-time Communist elements, Miguel Marmol, and Luis Felipe Cativo.
2. A forward step in gaining control of a majority of the delegations expected to attend the November congress was taken on 30 September 1950 when the Union Central de Mechanicos (UCM) was organized. The UCM is under the leadership of Victor M. Herrera, a CRO affiliate and a Communist.
3. On 25 September 1950, Jose Antonio Diaz, the first Salvadoran Communist to be granted amnesty by the Osorio government, returned to San Salvador. Since his return he has launched into the activities of the CRO and Communist Party and is serving in an advisory capacity on their plans for domination of the new labor movement taking form under the recently enacted labor laws. Diaz and Salvador C. Carpio, and Eliseo Romero were exiled to Honduras on 19 August 1949 on charges of fomenting a general strike. Carpio and Romero have not been granted the right to return to El Salvador.
4. In the course of a routine shuffling of positions following the inauguration of President Oscar Osorio, Coronel Miguel Angel Parada was removed as Director of Police. Upon being informed of this change, Parada refused to accept the decision and stated that his brother, Adan, Chief of the strategically located Cuartel del Zapote, had enough influence with the Army to have the decision reversed. A hurried

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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meeting, called by ranking officers in the Army to clarify this attempt at insubordination, resulted in an overwhelming vote of confidence for President Osorio, and Parada was summarily removed. Subsequently he was appointed Chief of the Department of Justice in the Ministry of Defense.

5. The composition of President Osorio's cabinet is now as follows:

Foreign Relations	Roberto Canessa
Interior	Lt. Col. Jose Maria Lmus
Finance	Enrique Antonio Porras
Economy	Jorge Sol Castellanos
Culture	Reinaldo Galindo Pohl
Defense	Major Oscar A. Bolanos
Labor	Mario Hector Salazar
Agriculture	Roberto Quinonez
Public Works	Atilio Garcia Prieto

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